Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit . . .

METHODIST Peace Courier

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REPORT DIRECT FROM THE UN ELEVENTH GENERAL SESSION

New York
14 January 1957

rea -- and International Court of Justice

The General Assembly on Jan. 11th -- (1) proved the report of the First Committee on e unification and rehabilitation of Korea, thorizing a UN Commission to observe and re- rt on elections; (2) Elected V. K. Wellington o of China to fill a vacancy in the membership the International Court of Justice. (Vote 57 r, 8 against, with 9 abstentions.)

ngary

After several days of further debate on the ngarian situation, the General Assembly on nuary 10 voted to establish a special five mem- r committee "to investigate the situation in ngary, by means of direct observation in that untry and elsewhere, the taking of testimony d the collection of evidence," on behalf of the sembly. Twenty-four nations (including the A) sponsored the resolution, the vote being 59 favor, 8 against, with 10 abstentions. Am- ssador Lodge, chief delegate of the USA, made brief, but convincing address. As of 7 A.M. January 10 a total of 163,863 Hungarian refu- es had crossed the Austrian border.

ez Canal

A check for $5,000,000 was transmitted to e Secretary-General of the UN by the repre- ntative of the USA on January 8. The check s an advance on the cost of Suez Canal clear- ce and was deposited with the International nk for Reconstruction and Development as fis- l agent of the UN. Clearance is to be com- eted in stages, presumably in May.

ildren's Fund (UNICEF)

Sixteen governments have already made 1957 edges or contributions forecasting a further pansion of the fund for world-wide activities behalf of underprivileged children. The USA ntribution will be $10,000,000 (an increase of 00,000) if that total does not exceed 55% of l governmental support. Contributions in 1956, far as tabulated, were $17,400,000 from 79 untries -- approximately $4,000,000 over 1955.

International Atomic Energy Agency

On 8 January Tunisia became the 73rd country to sign the Statute of the I.A.E.A.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Albania and Bulgaria have informed Director-General M. G. Candau, in Geneva, of their decision to resume active participation as of 1 January 1957. The USSR has also indicated its decision to resume participation. (They must pay their "back dues.")

UNEF (UN Emergency Force -- Egypt)

(1) In early January a small convoy of the UNEF took food supplies to the ancient St. Catherine's Monastery in Sinai Peninsula. (2) A noted UNESCO scholar, Prof. Gerard Garitte of the University of Louvain, Belgium, left Paris on January 5 for the Sinai Peninsula. The monastery, the oldest known Christian monastery, dates from the third century. Bible students will recall that it is a very rich storehouse of ancient manuscripts and that it was here that Tischendorf found the famous Codex Sinaiticus. The request for an expert came to UNESCO from the Government of Israel. There are 2,000,000 pages, largely Biblical texts, in the manuscripts.

Hungary

A new permanent UN representative from Hungary, Peter Mod, presented his credentials to Secretary-General Hammarskjold January 8. He succeeds Peter Kos, Hungary's minister to the USA.

Peace Observation Commission

The General Assembly decided to reappoint, for the calendar years 1957-1958, the present members: China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Uruguay.

Charles F. Boss, Jr.

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FREE FILMSTRIPS AVAILABLE

The Board of World Peace has on hand copies of three filmstrips which it is willing to send free of charge to persons who can make good use of them. We hope you will write if you have an opportunity to make use of the following three titles. Please indicate which one you wish to receive, and we would also appreciate some word as to how you can use it.

FAO FOOD AND PEOPLE, a general picture of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in determining food needs and making plans to avoid food shortages.

THIEVES OF STORED GRAIN, a filmstrip of interest to a limited audience which deals with the tremendous waste of grain caused by insects, rodents, and other causes, and UN efforts to combat this.

RICE AND HEALTH, a rather technical production dealing with problems of nutrition, especially for predominantly rice-eating people.

One Spanish script is available for each of the last two filmstrips listed. All are 35 mm. silent filmstrips. Requests will be filled in the order in which they are received until the supply is exhausted.

UN DRAMA CONTEST

The Woman's Division of Christian Service and the Student Department of the Board of Missions are sponsoring a drama contest for a one-act play about the United Nations. This contest is open to everyone interested, and manuscripts must be received in Room 637, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, by September 15, 1957.

The award to the winner will be a trip to New York City and production of the play by a little theatre group during UN Week. For further information, write to Mrs. Clifford Bender at the above address.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME OF UN MEETINGS

JANUARY
14 January--until middle or end of February: GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Second half of session)

FEBRUARY
25 February (three or four weeks)
Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

MARCH
5--15 March
UNICEF Executive Board and Programme Committee
11 March--26 April - TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
18 March--5 April -
Commission on the Status of Women

APRIL
16 April--3 May - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
24 April--24 May - Commission on Narcotic Drug

MAY
6--17 May
Commission on International Commodity Trade
13--31 May - Social Commission
20 May--9 July - Committee on Petitions

JUNE
3 June--12 July - TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

JULY
Second and third weeks
Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

FIELD WORK

During the fall months district workshops were held in the Central Pennsylvania, Iowa-Des Moines, and Central Kansas Conferences and conference workshops were held in North Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, and Detroit annual conferences.

In Central Kansas the Boards of Temperance Peace, and Social and Economic Relations and th Woman's Society cooperated to have all-day sessions. Two resource persons gave half-hour tal in the morning and then led one-hour discussion The same pattern was repeated in the afternoon. Attendance ranged between 75 and 250. By cleve planning seven districts were covered in five days!

In Louisiana Bishop Martin called a specia session of the annual conference for a day. Af ter an hour of business and an address by Rober Goodrich on the social concerns of the church t 300 persons present divided into three discussi groups.

In Iowa-Des Moines the peace board, the su perintendents, and lay leaders cooperated in di trict peace meetings. In the afternoon the Niemoller film "Blessed are the Peacemakers" formed the starting point for a discussion on the work of the church for peace. In the eveni the work of the United Nations for peace was em phasized.

AMBASSADOR LODGE ON DISARMAMENT

An Official Summary

The United States is introducing into the nited Nations a series of new proposals designed o (1) "reverse the trend toward larger stock-iles of nuclear weapons and to reduce the future uclear threat", (2) "provide against great sur-rise attack and thus reduce the danger of major ar", (3) "lessen the burden of armaments and... ake possible improved standards of living", (4) ensure that research and development activities oncerning the propulsion of objects through uter space is devoted exclusively to scientific nd peaceful purposes", and (5) "ease tensions nd...facilitate settlement of difficult politi-al issues."

The United States proposals center on five rincipal points:

. Reduce Nuclear Threat

The United States is prepared to reach greement to stop production, at an early date, f fissionable material for weapons. When such n agreement is carried out, under an effective nspection system, "it would then be possible to ove reliably toward the reduction of existing tockpiles." When this stage is reached, the nited States would be prepared to make "gener-us, progressive transfers of fissionable mate-ial to peaceful uses."

. Nuclear Tests

The United States is also ready to agree to imit nuclear testing as soon as agreement is eached on stopping nuclear production for weap-ns. In the meantime, in response to the initi-tive of Norway the United States is willing "to ork out promptly methods for advance notice and egistration of all nuclear tests and to provide or limited international observation of such ests. This could be an effective forerunner of ar-reaching agreement affecting both the nuclear hreat itself and testing, in particular."

. Begin Arms and Manpower Reductions

The United States stands ready to begin re-uctions of arms and armed forces using as a asis for measurement the figures of 2.5 million or the USSR and the United States, and 750,000 or France and the United Kingdom, figures upon hich the countries represented on the Subcom-ittee seem to agree. These reductions could be egun at the same time as an effective inspection ystem, both aerial and ground, is being in-talled.

. Control of Outer Space Objects

Noting the need for control over develop-nt activities now proceeding on outer space jects, the United States believes "it is clear hat if this advance into the unknown is to be a lessing rather than a curse, the efforts of all tions in this field need to be brought within e purview of a reliable armaments control sys-m." As a first step toward this objective, the ited States proposes that the testing of such jects be brought under international inspection d participation.

5. "Open Skies"

The United States is willing to proceed step-by-step with the installation of President Eisenhower's "Open Skies" plan for prevention of great surprise attack. The United States continues to consider this proposal a major element in its approach to a sound agreement, either as an opening step or a later measure accompanying actual disarmament measures.

Control Body Proposed

Whatever the first step in an arms agreement may prove to be, reliable methods of control and supervision will be needed. "The United States proposes that...an international agency for the regulation of armaments should be installed concurrently with the beginning of the program. It can constitute a nucleus of hope at the center of the grim implications which radiate from the destructive power of modern armament."

Previous Proposals Renewed

The United States continues to stand back of the proposals and suggestions it has made at the Summit Conference in Geneva and in Disarmament Subcommittee meetings since that time. These include the test demonstration strip, exchange of technical missions, and first levels of reduced armaments.

In Conclusion

The United States is "fully aware of the extent of devastation which would befall mankind if a Third World War should occur." The United States is "convinced that an armaments control agreement which is fair to both sides and thoroughly inspected so that there can be no reasonable doubt of its fulfillment, is both physically and theoretically possible...if the prompt, forthright and thoughtful attention of the governments of the world is given this problem."

STUDIES IN CHARTER REVIEW

Individual copies of five printed documents on the U.N. Charter are available without cost upon request to your senators or representative.

1. The Problem of the Veto in the U.N. Security Council. (Staff Study #1)
2. How the U.N. Charter Has Developed (Staff Study #2)
3. The Problem of Membership in the U.N. (Staff Study #3)
4. Review of the U.N. Charter (Foreign Relations Committee, Part 1, 1954)
5. Review of the U.N. Charter (Foreign Relations Committee, Part 2, 1954)

REGISTER CHRISTIAN OPINION!

The 1957 edition of REGISTER CHRISTIAN OPINION!, a congressional directory which is invaluable for those writing letters to public officials, will be available by the middle of February at the following prices: 10¢ each, 15 for $1.00, 100 for $4.00.

OUR POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

January 16: Congress is debating President Eisenhower's request for power to use arms, and order armed resistance, to any invasion by international Communism of any Middle Eastern country and to provide an economic aid program. What constitutes the best policy for peace in the Middle East?

Much could be said on this problem. We do not claim to have special knowledge concerning the answer. We do present a series of questions, the answer to which, we believe, will determine the success or failure of such a program:

One: Will the President's proposal, if approved by Congress, provide the Middle East with sufficient economic aid to raise materially their standards of living?

Two: Will the proposal, with regard to both economic and military aid, fully respect the independence and sovereign rights of Middle Eastern nations?

Three: Will military aid and arms be forced upon Middle Eastern nations, or only provided at the request of and upon the authority of Middle East governments themselves and upon terms embodied in treaties acceptable to them?

Four: Can the American people impress Middle Eastern peoples with a sense of our respect for them and their freedom, independence, and sovereignty; or -- will we appear to them as Uncle Sam Moneybags? Or -- Uncle Sam's armed might taking over where Great Britain and France left off?

Five: Can we establish confidence in our declaration that any action will be in harmony and cooperation with the UN and its principles rather than the action of a new military power taking over where the British and the French left off?

Six: Will we demonstrate our desire as Americans to establish brotherhood between all nations including the Middle East and provide practical and realistic expression of our desire for international fraternity, freedom, justice, and peace?

Seven: Will we make clear to the world that we support all peaceful methods available and prefer the adoption of U.S. disarmament proposals to further arming?

Our thesis is that the world of nations must learn to use armed power only under the community of nations: and that means with the approval of the UN and in accordance with its principles. It is increasingly imperative that all armed power be brought under the inspection, control, and supervision of the UN and the world community.

On January 14, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge presented new proposals on behalf of the United States for general international disarmament. It is the most sweeping body of proposals ever made in the UN. It remains to be seen whether the Soviet Union will accept and cooperate in this sweeping disarmament plan, or in some parts of the proposals.

Heavy moral responsibility rests upon the church to create an atmosphere of goodwill, to define spiritual objectives and to adhere to sound moral principles, if we and the Middle East -- and the rest of the world -- are to work together in cooperation for a peaceful world.

C.F.B.

SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

"Pak," student from Korea, came to the United States because of an invitation from the First Methodist Church of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He has been living in the homes of certain members of the church two months at a time. The church has been giving him a financial subsidy which will continue until he has his bachelor's degree.

The chairman of the peace committee, Mrs. Lona Crandall, commented about the value of the project: "I can assure you that the experience of having him in a home is worth as much to the family with whom he lives as it is to him. He is considerate and thoughtful and what is probably more important, very adaptable."

C.D.S.

RECOMMENDED FILMSTRIPS

AROUND THE WORLD ON LESS THAN 75¢ -- A picture o the UN's work, which costs Americans less than 75¢ each.

FOR THE CHILDREN -- A good review of the significant program of the UN Children's Fund.

THE MIDDLE EAST-CROSSROADS OF THREE CONTINENTS -- Background material on this area in a New York Times filmstrip, March 1955.

SCHOOLS IN THE DESERT -- A picture of UNESCO's work for education in the Middle East.

TO LIVE TOGETHER AS GOOD NEIGHBORS -- A review of the purposes and programs of the UN and its specialized agencies from a Christian viewpoint.

WE'RE ALL IN THE SAME BOAT -- A filmstrip on UNESCO's program of fundamental education as carried on through its Mexican center.

These are filmstrips prepared during the last two or three years which are available on a free loan basis (postage only) from the Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illino

PAMPHLET RESOURCES

IS DISARMAMENT POSSIBLE? -- By Jerome H. Spingarn. Presents present state of disarmament negotiations and possibilities for progress. 25¢ each.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MILITARY SERVICE -- By Herman Will, Jr. Questions confronting the Christian facing the prospect of military service. 10¢ each, $1.00 per 12.

AMERICAN CHURCHMEN VISIT THE SOVIET UNION -- A detailed account of conversations between Russia churchmen and an American delegation which visited the USSR in 1956. 50¢ each.

The above materials should be ordered from the Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.